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NOVEMBER 25.

Rev. H. C. McCook, D. D., Vice-President, in the chair.

Forty-one persons present.

Embryology of Fulgur, etc.—Mr. JOHN FORD reported the finding of capsules of *Fulgur carica*, containing living embryos, near South Atlantic City, on November 16, 1884.

As he had already secured live specimens in December, 1883, and in each of the six months following, this would prove the deposition of capsules by the species mentioned during the largest part of the year, instead of in the spring months only, as was formerly supposed. Living embryos of *F. canaliculata* were also obtained monthly, during the same period.

About one-half of the original amount of albumen in those found on the 16th, had been utilized by the young mollusks; a somewhat reasonable indication that they were near the middle stage of embryotic growth.

In further support of this probability, it was noticed that the delicate cilia which characterize the animal in its earlier stages, were much shortened, and the shells less transparent.

On the other hand, the thin circular membranes upon the edges of the capsules, through which the matured embryos finally escape, were still unbroken, and in much the same condition as when first exposed; thus proving that the young mollusks were as yet unprepared for a new stage of existence.

Several other strings of capsules, including some of *F. canaliculata*, were secured on the same occasion, but exposure to the sun for a day or two, had killed the embryos.

At the same locality were discovered two species of living Pholades, *P. crispata* Linn. and *P. truncata* Say, also a fine colony of living *Littorina irrorata* Say; all of these species being new, it is believed, to that part of the coast.

It is probable that the billet of wood in which the Pholades were found, had drifted from some distant locality, as there do not appear to be any conditions favorable to their existence between Brigantine Inlet and Great Egg Harbor Bay.

In regard to the habitat of the *Littorina* there could be no doubt whatever, as they were present in large numbers, and in a flourishing condition, although dwelling literally upon the sand, instead of on broken rock or pieces of timber, where the species is usually found. It is southern in distribution, rarely occurring north of the mouth of Chesapeake Bay.

An Unfamiliar Rhizopod.—Mr. EDW. POTTS remarked that he had observed, upon a scale of mica schist about one square inch in surface, clipped from a stone picked up near the eastern margin